PURM 4

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New York, April 25, 1859.

E. Howe, jr.

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reasonable price, are obtaining for it a place in the public favor,
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The proprietors would most respectively. New York, Wholesale Denlers, at their William St., New York, Deport, No. 37 South William St., New York, Deport,

parot, No. 37 South Williamst. New-York, place they can examine the article, the style in which it is put us, no. and they feel confident that such an examination will entirely the most skeptical that it possesses all the qualities and arounders that are elaimed for it—at all events a call can do no barm. HILL'S HAIR DYE 50 cents a box, black or

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Basins Fronts, Half Wies, &c., is complete. His Dyr is could by tried hands to the satisfaction of every one. Manu-datory Do. 6 Actor House. Copy address.

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TO THE LADIES ONLY!-The VICTORIA BAN-DAGE, (or periodical protector), is now ready at the True Es liabment of Mesers, MARSE & Co., No. 2. Vessy-et., Aster Ho Ladics whited upon by a female in private salesrsoms; HECEMAN & Co.'s, MILHAU'S, &c.

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A mixture, in bectles, hearing a title somewhat similar to Charles's London Condial Gis, has been deposited, for sale on commission, with most druggists, grocers, &c., who, to gain an excebitant profit, in many instances, orge it or customers Purchasers of Loxpon Conputs Gra will do well to see that i is CHARLES'S, the only geneine LONDON Gin. Depot, No. 4

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Manufactured and sold at the Groom Mills, No. 201 Cherryst., New-York. A liberal discount to dealers.

HECKER'S BROTHER.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for THE TRISUSY Office should in all cases be addressed to Horack Greeney & Co.

To Advertisers.

Lack of space will compel us to decline advertise ments of over a column in length for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week. Price per column, \$250. Price per line, \$1. Ad im, \$260. Price per line, \$1. Ad

An amiable neighbor calls our attention to an error making up our table of THE TRIBUNE's circulation. On ex amination, we find that we have Afteen subscribers in Miss out, in copying the lists, they were placed under the head Missouri. Our neighbor says he will give \$100 for a list of the Miscouri. Our neighbor says he will give \$100 for a list of the names and Post Office addresses of our subscribers in the South-ern States. We presume that such a list would be worth that amount, but ours is not for sale. We will tell him, however, ex-actly at what Post-Offices we address our subscribers in Mississippi, and refer the doubting to the several Postmasters, viz.— Alerdeen 2, Breuham 1, Canton 1, Fort Stephens I, Jackson 2 Livingston 1, Koscinsko 2, Natchez 1, Olive Branch 1, Port Gib-son 1, Summit 1, Vicksborg 1: Total 15.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship Europa, will close this morning at 114 o'clock.

The particulars of the steamboat accident on the Mississippi, of which a brief report was published yesterday, are given this morning. The loss of life was terrible.

The Quarantine and Sanitary Convention will meet this day in the Hall of the College of Physicians and Surgeons (corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue), instead of the Cooper Institute.

The full Bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts yesterday overruled Chief Justice Shaw's rulings in the Rockport liquor case, in which he affirmed the right of private persons to abate a public nuisance. It is not stated whether Judge Shaw has changed his opinion; if not, the question may still be regarded as at least an opinion.

Our European advices by the steamship Circussian, while confirming the rumors of impending war, brought by the City of Washington, add little thereto. The ministerial explanations in the House of Commons had been postponed till the 18th inst., and the dissolution of Parliament was likely to take place on the 21st. Cotton had declined. Consols closed at 954.

To-day the citizens of Brooklyn manifest their joy at the completion and success of the works for supplying that large and growing off-shoot of New-York with pure water, by a miscellaneous celebration, which promises to be a grand affair. Gov. Morgan has promised to be present, and many officers and prominent citizens of other States and cities are expected.

The order of Odd Fellows celebrated the fortieth anniversary of their establishment in the United States in this city yesterday. There were many delegates from abroad, a grand procession, soirée, collation and other festivities. Father Wildey, one of the six men who founded the first lodge. timore, forty years ago, was present. The Order numbers about 200,000 members in the United States. Last year \$350,000 was paid for the relief of the sick, and \$12,000 for the education of

The Hon. Dan. E. Sickles was not only acquitted of murder, yesterday, he was the hero of a triumphal procession, the recipient of an ovation, such as persons who enjoy a peculiar species of notoriety are too apt to receive in this country. His counsel were serenaded, and his clerical and other friends received a similar distinction. The jurors, also, who, not content with acquitting the accused, came one by one to his counsel and made a clean breast of their feelings, were, like the jurors in Baton Rouge, whose Comet-ary splendor we celebrated the other day, cheered with strains of music. We publish our regular reporter's glowing account of the proceedings at the Federal Capital as it reaches us.

Advices from Utah, received at St. Louis, represent Governor Cumming and General Johnston. in command of the troops stationed in that Territory, as not able to agree as to the extent of their respective powers, and Judge Cradlebaugh as highly indignant at the refusal of the Grand Jury which attended his Court to find bills of indictment, which he strongly urged upon them in relation to certain alleged murders which had occurred previously to his coming to the Territory. That the high dignitaries of the Territory-Executive, Military and Judicial-may come into collission is what might be expected, but that it will go any further than hard feelings and hard words, or that it is going to bring on a collision between the troops and the Mormons is more than we believe. We have heard that same story too often before to put much credit in it.

As to the Grand Jury refusing to find any bills, that is one of the privileges which Grand Juries assume from time to time, and is by no means peculiar to the Mormons. It appears that the Judge, when he went to Provo to hold his Court, took with him, or sent for a detachment of troops. The excuse he gave for it was, that there was no jail at Provo, and that he wanted the troops to act as keepers for certain prisoners whom he had caused to be arrested, and whom he wished the Grand Jury to indite. The Mormons, on the other hand, regarded this sending for troops as an attempt to overawe them, and it was a natural movement, under such circumstances, which might have occurred elsewhere than in Utah, for the Grand Jury to throw out the bills presented to them. Nor, indeed, as to any matters involving, in the opinion of the Mormons, the defense of their domestic institutions, will a Mormon Grand Jury be any more

likely to find bills, than a Southern Grand Jury

would to indite parties who had been engaged in lynching a suspected abolitionist.

SICKLES ACQUITTED.

The public were not surprised to learn that the Jury in the Sickles case yesterday, after a brief deliberation, rendered a verdict of Not Guilty, and that Mr. Sickles was thereupon liberated, amid the enthusiastic plaudits of his assembled friends and sympathizers.

We regard this as a most mistaken and mischievons verdict-a sanction to the substitution of violence and vengeance for reliance on the regular and orderly redress of grievances through the instrumentality of law. It is a verdict which carries this country a long stride backward toward the age when Might was Right, and all wrongs were redressed by the red hand or not at all.

Doubtless, Mr. Sickles-no matter what could be said to his prejudice -had been grievously wronged by Key. That wrong was a palliation of, not an exense for the homicide which followed. It would have justified the Jury in returning a verdiet of Manslaughter, or of Murder in the second degree, with a recommendation to mercy; it did not and cannot justify a verdict of acquittal.

On what ground could Mr. Sickles's deed be excused? On that of Insanity? Preposterous! His counsel did not venture to call his intimate friend and confidential adviser Butterworth, who counseled with him during the greater part of the day on which the homicide was committed-from whose side he rose to arm himself for his deed of blood. The deliberate and circumstantial statement of Butterworth utterly precludes the idea of Insanity on the part of Sickles. Never was a man in trouble more collected and thoughtful than was Sickles during the morning which intervened between the night of his wife's confession and the afternoon on which he shot her paramour. That the counsel for defense saw and realized this, is evident from their declining to put Butterworth on the stand.

The case, then, stands simply here: Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles were guilty of adultery; Mr. Sickles was informed and assured of the fact; and, eighteen hours thereafter, he shot the unarmed adulterer again and again, baffling all his attempts to elude the deadly aim, and persisting in snapping pistols at the head of the offender, as he lay dying in the street. And a Washington Jury say this was right.

We say it was not: that, culpable as Key was, Sickles did wrong in killing him-that he ought not to have instituted himself an avenger to the death of the violated sanctities of the marriage covenant. We make no account herein of the alleged autecedents of Sickles, so far as his private life is concerned-an inquiry into which was properly ignored by the Court. But we have no right to forget that Sickles was a law-maker, and in that capacity under special obligations to abide by and set an example of respect for the requirements of law. Nor can we forget that he had previously been a member successively of the Assembly and Senate of our State, in neither of which was his voice ever raised in advocacy of severer penalties for adultery. We have abundant reason for our belief that the laws against adultery as they stand were deemed by him quite penal enough until he learned that the crime had been committed to his own especial prejudice, which seems to have thrown a new light on the subject to his mind. Thereupon he killed Key, purposely, deliberately, on calculation; declaring, hours afterward, that they two could no longer live on the same planet. Weeks later, his friend and counsel, John Graham, went into Court with a string of Scripture citations, collated to prove that such homicide was not merely justifiable, but laud able. And the Jury would seem to have sustained

the plea! The moral of this whole transaction is-Messrs. libertines! be careful not so much what you do, as to whose prejudice you do it. Select your victims carefully from among those who have no fathers, brothers or husbands who can wield a club or aim a pistol-prey upon the orphan, the defenseless, the lowly, or you sin at the risk of your lives. But choose prudently, and there are for you neither egal nor illegal terrors-there is fear neither of the prison nor of the bullet-there is, in short, perfect

impunity. We protest against such legislation, such jurisprudence. If adultery be a crime-as it clearly is -let it be denounced and punished as a crimepunished legally, regularly, inflexibly. Let the seducer of a poor, friendless orphan be punished just as surely and severely as if the partner of his guilt were the wife or daughter of a Member of Congress. No other course can possibly exert a good moral influence.

We deplore especially the act of Mr. Sickles, because it plainly tends to confirm and strengthen a prevalent Southern misapprehension with regard to Northern repugnance to dueling. It is quite currently believed at the South that Northern men generally decline challenges not so much from a dislike to take life as from a dread of losing it. The circumstances and manner of Sickles's killing of Key are calculated to strengthen that mistaken presumption. But enough.

THE NEW TREATY WITH NICABAGUA. Though the Cass-Yrissarri Treaty, in spite of all the struggling parental efforts of our venerable Secretary of State to save it, has gone finally to the limbo of things lost upon the earth, there still remains hope of a diplomatic solution of our difficulties with Nicaragua. A new treaty has come to Washington, to supply the place of Mr. Cass's unlucky bantling-the Zeledon-Lamar Treaty-negotiated between Señor Zeledon, who fills in Nicaragua the office corresponding to that held here by Mr. Cass, and our Minister, Mr. Lamar, who seems to have performed, in the negotiation, much the same passive part which, in the preceding negotiation, fell to the share of Yrissarri. As our American Secretary of State took the laboring oar in the negotiation of the first treaty, so the Nicaraguan Secretary of State appears to have done the same thing with this new treaty-and, indeed, from all the accounts that have ever reached us of our Minister's business habits, the only chance of getting his signature to a treaty would seem to be to present it to him ready drawn up. Yet, according to what has already transpired of the contents of this new treaty, it does not appear that Zebedon took any undue advantage of the incapacity of our Minister. Indeed, he had little temptation to do so, since, whatever Lamar might sign, it still remained for Mr. Cass to ratify. The new treaty is said to be based on the English

treaty lately negotiated by Sir Gore Ouseley, and as that document, or the substance of it, is stated to have been confidentially communicated to our Government during Sir Gore's visit at Wash-

ington, and to have met with approval there, and as Mr. Cass has always disavowed the wish to obtain any exclusive privileges in Nicaragua, he might seem to be in a certain sense committed to

accept it. In fact, it is said, there is only one clause in the new treaty as to which he has any serious objection, and that is the clause by which the United States are bound to prevent the departure from our ports of fillibustering expeditions against Nicaragua. This clause is objected to as we understand it, not at all from its curtailment of any privilege which our Government claims for citizens of the United States, but on the ground, first, that it is superfluous, since such expeditions are already forbidden by our laws; and, secondly, that it is insulting, as seeming to imply that unless brought up to the mark by this express treaty provision, our Government might connive at the violation of those laws. But, before rejecting the treaty on these grounds, there are some points which Mr. Cass ought to take into consideration. There can be no indiguity in asking us to agree by treaty to enforce the same policy which we have already adopted in the form of law; for, if there had been, Mr. Madison never would have signed the Treaty of Ghent, by which we agreed, among other things, to carry out that suppression of the slave-trade, which had aiready been provided for by statute. Fillibustering expeditions are, it is true, forbidden by our laws. But all laws are liable to repeal, and in certain sections of the country the repeal of these very laws has been urgently demanded. What more reasonable than that Nicaragua, which has suffered so severely from fillibuster expeditions, should wish to guard by treaty against such a contingency? What, indeed, more reasonable, considering the little protection which she has actually

derived from our laws, that, apart from

the possibilty of their repeal, she should

wish to add to them the additional safeguard of an

express treaty obligation? It might happen that

our relations with Spain, for instance, might lead

us, as a matter of policy, to repeal the Neutrality

laws. Such a repeal has been warmly urged in

high quarters as one step toward carrying out the favorite policy of compelling Spain to sell Cuba. Suppose those laws repealed with that view, and exclusively with that view, yet, without some treaty provision such as Nicaragua asks, how could our Government interfere to prevent some new Walker, or the old one, from fitting out a new ex pedition against Nicaragua? Upon another point which was alleged as the chief object aimed at by the Cass-Yrissarri negotiation, to wit, the opening of the Transit route on reasonable terms to the commerce and travel of the world, the Nicaraguan Congress by a recent act of theirs seem to have quite got to the windward of us. They have laid aside all that policy of exclusiveness and monopoly which has furnished the grounds of so many complaints, and which has even been urged as justifying a forcible interference to open a Transit route. They have passed an act authorizing the President to declare the Transit open to the free competition of all the world. What could possibly be asked more than this? As against a government disinclined to afford any facilities of transit, our Government

might well take upon itself the patronage and sustentation of the White privilege; and as against a Government inclined to close the Transit altogether the longer that monopoly had to run-some seventy years, we believe-the better. But circumstances have now entirely changed, and we seem in danger of appearing before the world as sustaining a close monopoly of the Transit route for a long period in the hands of a private trading Company against the efforts of the Government of Nicaragua to make the Transit free. This is rather an awkward

out of it the better. THE WANDERER AGAIN.

position for a man of Mr. Cass's liberal ideas and

cosmopolitan sentiments, and the sooner he gets

The slaver yacht, the Wanderer, so successful in anding her cargo of slaves on the coast of Georgia, has, it seems, been refitted by the owner, Mr. C. A. L. Lamar, who bought her in for a trifle on the Marshal's sale, and, according to The Savannah Republican, she left that port on the 21st of April, "upon a pleasure excursion and in search of a market." What kind of a pleasure excursion, and what sort of a market? Her late voyage, it will be recollected, was undertaken as a "pleasure "excursion." It was with that professed object in view that she sailed from this port, and it was in the character of a pleasure yacht that she appeared on the coast of Africa, and enjoyed there the hospitalities of several British cruisers, Has she sailed again on a similar pleasure excursion As to her being in search of a market, there are markets to be found on the coast of Africa as well as elsewhere. She has sailed, we are told, for Havana; perhaps in search of a crew and outfits, or, perhaps, if a good price can be got, to be sold to some of the Spanish houses engaged in that line of business.

The incidental remark that the party on board consisted of Mr. Lamar and a few friends suggests a still additional object of the voyage. Just about the time of her sailing the Grand Jury for the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Georgia found certain bills of indictment against Mr. Lamar. Can it be possible that the redoubtable Lamar, who has so openly boasted of his connection with the former slave voyage of this vessel, does not dare to stand trial, but takes this occasion to get out of the way? After the verdicts in the Echo case he must be a very distrustful man, indeed, not to be willing to trust himself to a Southern Jury.

The impending execution of a woman has been arrested by the interposition of Judge Wm. B. Wright. Mary Hartung is to have a new trial. The Jury which convicted her, we hear, did so under the implied understanding that the Governor would commute her sentence. Another Jury will not be thus influenced. So, we may say she has escaped the gallows, and will probably expiate her crime by spending the remainder of her life in the State Prison. -Now, let New-York follow the example of

Michigan, which in 1846 abolished capital punishment for both men and women; of Rhode Island, which did the same in 1852; and of Wisconsin, which followed in 1853. No Free State in this Union after once abolishing the Death Penalty has ever restored it. By peculiar laws, Maine and Vermont have virtually abolished the Gallows. Massachusetts comes very near it. Is human life less safe in these States than in New-York !

is rather rapid work.

The bill which restored corporal punishments in the government of our State Prisons was killed in decided before Wednesday. the Senate. So, cruel inflictions are still forbidden in the prisons of New-York.

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Judge Bowlin's friends name him for the Presidency, since his Paraguay exploit. Mr. Mason is endeavoring to make an enlarged commercial treaty dence. The basis of it has not yet been settled. Mr. Philip Clayton is appointed acting Secretary

Cobb, who left this evening for Georgia.

rived, and will be presented immediately.

Assistant-Surgeon Henry, of the Army, has resigned.

The St. Nicholas was on her way from St. Louis to New-Orleans, and the explosion took place nea-Island Sixty, at 10 o'clock on Sunday night. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The whole number of persons killed is not yet known, but the following are ither dead or missing:

en deck hands and firemer. The pastry-cock, name not given.

JOSEPH ———, the pantryman.

Miss JACKSON, a chambermaid, of St. Louis.

BESJAMIN V. GLINE, first clerk of St. Louis, a fistive of Portland, Conn.

J. S. Acust of Marrenton, Miss.
Jacon Landhous of Pittsburg.
R. I. Stuart of Shaunton, Virginia.
Thomas Carter of Tamaqua, Schuylkill Co., Pa.
ELLA KENSEDY of Brunswick, Monbermaid.
WILLIAM PERMISACKE of St. Louis, Watchman.
FRIDERICK MILLER.
GRONGE MCINGLE.
AND SLICE, fremsn.
D. Kapes of Farmington, Ill.
O. W. Raynolds of Sloux City.
The following are only slightly scalded:
H. H. GILLMAN, second clerk of the bost, of Portland, Conz.
JOSEPH WOLF.

here to-day in the Susquehanna, together with sixteen who were shockingly scalded. The sufferers are under the care of the city authori-

Sr. Louis, Monday, April 25, 1859.

The Overland California Mail of the 4th of April arrived to-day, having made the trip in twenty-one

tory as worse than they have ever been, either before r since the arrival of the army there. The ill feeling had reached its culminating point, and the people were on the eve of open hostilities.

Gen. Johnston touching their respective powers, and there is likewise an open rupture between the Executive and the Judiciary. The Federal Courts find it impossible to exercise their functions, the Grand Jury refusing to find bills, and using every other means to screen parties accused of murder and other crimes. Judge Cradlebaugh had discharged the Jury, and had been compelled to discharge also all the prisoners in custody. On the occasion of the of the Jury, the Judge charged the Mormor with having obstructed the officers of the Court, suppressed testimony, and refused to make provision the confinement and maintenance of prisoners Owing to the excited state of the popular feeling, a detachment of one thousand troops had moved from Camp Floyd, and encamped near Provo. Gov. Cumming had issued a proclamation, taking part with the Mormon sentiment.

frawal of the troops from Provo, but his actions had aid him open to the charge of complicity with the Mormon theocracy. Much bad feeling also existed between the Mormon and the United States troops, though those of the latter who are stationed Provo had behaved with remarkable forbearance. A collision, however, between the two parties, was considered imminent.

Sr. Louis, Tuesday, April 26, 1859. A series of letters, published in The Salt Lake Valby Tan, giving the proceedings of Judge Cardlebough's Court at Provo, explain to some extent the difficulties and disturbances in the Territory. The misunderstanding between Gov. Cumming and Gen. Johnston seems to have grown out of a refusal of the latter to withdraw the troops from Provo, which had been sent there under a requisition of the Court to pro-tect witnesses. Judge Cardlebough passed severe tect witnesses. Similar training is proclamation, which has not been received here, characterizing it as informal, as evidently designed to exasperate the people against the troops to obstruct the course of justice, and to excite insubordination in the army. He also says that, instead of the presence of the troops tending to and to excite insubordination in the army. He also say that, instead of the presence of the troops tending t terrify the inhabitants and to intimidate witnesses, the jurors and persons testifying in behalf of the prosecu-tion have been compelled to seek the protection of the troops against the threats and intimidations of the troops against the threats and intum very inhabitants said to be so terrified. Judge Cardlebough, who was sitting merely as committing magistrate, would go to Camp Floyd the

following week to continue the investigations, the tes-timony elicited implicating several Bishops and Presi-dents, civil authorities of the Terr tory, in murders at various times, all of whom fled to escape arrest; four Grand Jurors discharged by Cardlebough also fled. Cedar City and several other towns in the vicinity of Mountain Meadows massacre are almost depopu the Mountain Meadows masses are an arrival and all the lated. It is also stated that the Indians, about a thousand strong, headed by white men, had mustered in that neighborhood, who express a determination to prevent the arrest of any one in that section. Judge Cardie-bungh emphatically denies that the Grand Jury protested against their discharge, as stated by The

The habeas corpus case in behalf of the Oberlin rescuers was argued in the Supreme Court to-day by Judge Spaulding for the rescuers, and by Judge Belten for the United States Marshal. The case will not be

Five Days Later from Europe. ARRIVAL OF THE CIRCASSIAN

WAR INEVITABLE.

By Newfoundland and American Co.'s Lines -Office 2: Walket Sr. Jons's, N. F., Tuesday, April 26, 1850. The screw steamship Circassian, from Galway, 18th

inst., arrived at this port at noon to-lay. Her advices are, from Liverpool by mail, to the evening of

arrived at Southampton on the 14th.

Galway on the 14th. The news continues threatening. The negotiations

for the Congress were progressing slowly. Austria positively refuses to take part therein without previous simultaneous disarming.

letters regard peace as hopeless. The movements of the French troops had assumed most threatening proportions, and preparations otherwise continue.

are said to be unacceptable to France, which is not prepared to take the field for a month or six weeks

The Paris Bourse was depressed, but closed rather firm-Three per cent Rentes 67f. 35c. The Ministerial statement to the English Parliament

on the affairs of Europe, had been postponed to the 18th.

Lord Canning gets an Earldom. Parliament would be dissolved about the 21st.

Judge Haliburton has been Knighted. Commissioner Reed had arrived in London from

The Spanish Congress had impeached ex-Minister Coluntes, and he was a prisoner.

The American ship Reindeer had been lost on the

THE LATEST. LIVERPOOL, April 16-Evening.

The Africa took out the cream of the London pepers to-day. Nothing important has since transpired THE VERY LATEST.

The R. M. steamship Ningara, from Boston via Halifax, will be up at about noon. There is no later commercial news than that forwarded on Saturday.

tiations for the Congress were progressing very Several political prisoners in Russia have been liber-

ated. There is, however, no general amnesty.

The French Squadron has sailed for the Mediterra-

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester advices are faorable. The market was quiet, but steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was generally firm. Richardson, Spence 1 Co. quote flour quiet, and holders demanding an advance. Wass tending upward, and a slight advance obtained in some cases as former quotations. Corn quiet; Yellow, 5/8/26/1; White, 7/32 7/32.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The Liverpool Provision market was generally firm. Beef was firm at the lated was from a transfer of Washington). Perk firm at full prices. Becon quiet. Lard dull at 56. Tallow firm at \$4.00 from the control of the

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring Brothers quote WHEAT, firm and English. 1: 92; higher on the week. Inox deligible leads to the week. Inox deligible week if 26.5/; Bors are 26.2/6. SUGAR steady. The firmer; common Congon 1/2. COPER firm. STRINT TEAPERING firm at 43/2-44/; Midddletown firm. The advanced 3/2-4/. AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The market for American Securities was dull, but prices had undergone no change.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The London Money Market was generally unchanged, with a good demand.

CONSOLS closed on Friday, the 15th, at 94/4955, for money and account.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased 4354,008.

HAVEE MARKET.—New Orleans tree ordener was guoted at 1007 and ditto bus at 1027. The sales of the week was 7,500 bales; stock 137,000 bales.

THE LATEST.

nore inquiry.

The Provision market steady.

London, Saturday evening unchanged The Produce market to-day is generally firm and unchanged. Consols closed steady at 55 for money and account. Sr. Jones, Tuesday, April 3, 183.

The Circussian sails at 5 p. m. for New-York. She

Dr. Fawlkes, President of the Pacific Railway, he arrived here—having fully settled the terms of the compromise with the new Company. He is to pay it the judgments against the Company. Stockholden paying their loan, or surrendering half their stock, will be protected—otherwise they will be cut off.

Set Aside.

Bot Aside.

Bostos, Monday, April 25, 1859.

For the case of Brown against Perkinset Ux., when a party of individuals destroyed the liquor shop of the plaintiff at Rockport, on the plea of abating a public nuisance, Judge Bigelow this morning delivered its opinion of the full Bench at Salem, setting aside the former verdict, which was based on the rulings of former verdict, which was based on Judge Shaw, and ordered a new trial.

too ill to continue the canvass. Odd-Fellows' Celebration.

Southern Railroads and the New

York Central.

Baltimore, Tuesday, April 36, 1859.

Under the influence of the Baltimore and Ohis Road, the Camden and Amboy Railroad determines on the abandonment of an arbitrary rainon Western business to and from New York, and adopts a pro-rata to any extent required by the Southern lines. Mr. Garrett, invited Mr. Thompson, met him in Philadelphia during the two days past, and came to a thorough understanding with him for the united action of the Southern lines, a competition with the New-York Central Road, not understanding the starral geographical difference in raises in favor of the Baltimore and Philadelphia roads, was resolved to be maintained at whatever sacrifice. A general dates

Senr. Mata, the new Mexican Minister, has ar

senor Mata, the Mexican Minister to the United

Señor Mata, the Mexican Minister to the United States, arrived here this morning.

Hon, George S, Hawkins, of Florida, has been de-tained here ever since the adjournment of Congress by a severe attack of pneumonia, from which he is slowly

cither dead of missing:
Capt. McMuller, of the boat.
Mr. Gaine, the derk's wife.
Mr. Dussicas, the clerk's coustr.
Miss McKright.
Mrs. Christopher.
An Usknown Lady, with a babe.
WM. FAULKERR of McGregor's Landing, lows.
Another Usknown Lady.
Join Jerkins, second engineer.
Ww. Twe, first engineer.

Amether Unknown Lady,
John Jerkhins, second engineer.
WM. Tew, first engineer.
John Bond, cabin boy.
James Wood, first cook, of Hillsborough Cuy,
harbor.

E ENKNOWS GENTLEMAN of Baton Rouge.

JOSEPH WOLF.
JOHN MCALPINE, barkeeper, of St. Louis.
About fifty of those who were uninjured arrived

From California---Exciting News

days and eight hours—the quickest trip yet. Advices from Utah represent affairs in that Terri-

Differences also exist between Gov. Cumming and

It is not stated whether he had demanded the with-

Boston Weekly Bank Statement. Mr. De Witt announces this morning an illustrated

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION.

the 16th inst., The R. M. steamship Africa left Liverpool on the

morning of the 16th for New-York. The screw steamship Weser, from New-York April

2, arrived at Southampton on the 13th. The steamship Arago, from New-York April 2,

The Circussian, on her outward voyage, arrived

The latest complexion of affairs is wariike. Park

The Patric, nevertheless, asserts that France bee not armed. Austria's propositions in regard to the Congress

Napoleon, consequently, seeks delay.

Parliament had unanimously voted thanks to the civil and military officers and the army in India, for the suppresson of the rebellion.

China. The asked-for Russian loan had reached London The papers throw cold water on it.

Coast of Manila. She was bound to San Francisco. Crew saved.

> (By Telegraph to Galway.) LIVERPOOL, April 18-10 a. m.

The political situation is unchanged, and the nege-

nean.

The Paris Bourse closed firm on Saturday at 67.53a.

There is a rumor of a contemplated Prussian loss for military eventualities.

54/6.
LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes were firm at 29/2/39/6 for old and 30/6/23/1 for new Pots, and 31/2/31/6 for Pearls, closing at the extreme rates. Sugar was dull, and 3d. 254. lower. Coffee was dull. Rice closed booyant, with an advance of 3d. 2564 on Bengal. Rouin heavy; Common 4/6, with forest sales at 4/5/24/4. Spirits Turpentine steady at 41/24/4. Spirits Turpentine steady at 41/24/4. LONDOW MARKETS.—Baring Brothers quote WHEAT, firm and English. Light higher on the week. LONDOW MARKETS.—

THE LATEST.
Liverpool, Saturday ovening.
The Cotton market has been very dull to-day; the sales we
5,000 bales, nearly all to the trade, the market closing with a de-ching tendency.
Flour is steady. Wheat firm at full prices. Cora firm with

has 240 passengers for that port. The Southern Pacific Railroad

Judge Shaw's "Nuisance" Opinios

The Hon. John Letcher III. Nonrolk, Tuesday, April 26, 1859. The Hon. John Letcher has returned home, being

PRILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 25, 182,
The Fortieth Anniversary of the institution of Odd
Fellows was celebrated to-day by the dedication of a
new hall, and an imposing street parade. The oration
was delivered by J. B. Nicholson, Past Grand Mastes

Baltimore and Philadelphia roads, was resolved be maintained at whatever sacrifice. A general dele-tion in passengers' fare, between New York as its ratire West, of \$3 is in early prospect. It is to be tained by the two Southern roads, without delet-among the Western connections.

RECEIVED BY

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 26, 1859. with France, without entering into a correspon-

of the Treasury during the absence of Secretary

To the Associated Press. Washington, Tuesday, April 26, 1859.
Commissioner Bowlin is expected to arrive here next week, and will bring the treaties recently con-

The Steamboat Disaster.

FULL PARTICULARS. LOUISVILLE, Monday, April 25, 1859.

The following are badly scalded:

ties and several benevolent societies. The following persons escaped injury:
Christopher Mousiner, second cook; Gustavus Hensley, measroom tender; Daniel Hoster, second steward; James Chilsem,
third pantryman; Androw Whoops, third cook; P. G. Casey of
Texas, tender; George H. Guild, stoker; Lewis Gafor, Sunpson
Mahoney, Joseph Race, Andrew Mennel, Jacob Denner; Jsseph
R. yp. Frederick Miller, John Grouak, fireman; John H. Jackob,
carpenter; Biare, first mate; James Reid, pilot; Joe Hamilton,
porter; Wealey Maver and Frederick Maver, deck hands; John
Pennibacker, second mate; P. Harwood, cabin boy; Jacob W.
Leonard, second steeramu; John R. Butter of Georgia; Thomas
F. Maxwell of Georgia; Edward R. Carris, George W. Christopler, Boyle Travers, Mr. Mardock, G. W. Jennings, Jacob Wagner, William Miller, Mary A. Brun, Mary J. Donahue; P. G.
Brown of Nauvoc; James Puril, Franklin Land, Geo. Mitchell,
James S. McKee of Rochester, Penn.; William B. Linch of Missourt. The following persons escaped injury:

The Oberlin Rescuers.

Bostos, Tuesday, April 26, 1859. The following are the footings of the Bank state-

edition of the report of the trial of Daniel E. Sickles, concluded at Washington yesterday afternoon. This